

RETA

A California pugilist has been killed in training. This is about the worst we recall.

About the safest way to make money lacking a horse is to get a job driving on a dump.

General Booth declares the country "owes him \$35,000," and he has come over to pound it out of us with a bass drum stick.

A Japanese correspondent writes that the Mikado is a "very humane man." We doubt it; humane men don't chase folks and scare them nearly to death.

The coroner of Fayette County, Ohio, has held for murderer Sheriff Cook and Col. Colt, who commanded the militia during the Washington Court House riot. The rest of the country will take that coroner for a 24-carat ass.

July 11 last William Fitzgerald inadvertently shot "scabs" at some Federal soldiers who, it will be remembered, were at Chicago at that time. For this he was speedily arrested, cast into jail on a charge of inciting insurrection, and then forgotten. The other day he managed to get word to the United States District Attorney that he could like his case tried or otherwise disposed of. Naturally he was immediately discharged. There is no trace of European, even Russian, method about the incident which is not pleasing to the American taste.

There is a great field for the new paper that is to be started in the City of Mexico. We are not prepared to discuss the financial features of the scheme, but from news view it ought to be a magnificent success. Of course it will have a column of "Revolutionary Jottings," or something of that sort, in which to record the incidents of the section of the world in which it is to be published. The fact that it is to be located close to the seat of perpetual war is an advantage, also.

A war correspondent can be kept constantly employed, moving from one Central American or South American republic to another, as one war is ended and another begun. It is always an advantage for a paper to be published close to localities that furnish good lively news, and that is where the paper projected for the City of Mexico will be particularly strong. We predict that the items that may come under some such heading as "The Latest Wars" will be spicy reading.

The art of war in modern times is more and more reducing itself to the art of finance we have lately had many facts to remind us afresh. War, in truth, is only another name for financial speculation on a great scale.

If Japan whips China she stands to win \$200,000,000—which she will exact as "indemnity"—that is, as a return on her investment. Military glory continues to be a fine thing in the eyes of mankind, but without an accompaniment of hard cash when all is over it partakes too much of the nature of a barren ideality. At any rate the finance ministers who have to provide the funds for securing the glory keep a sharp eye on the gold which they hope to get along with it, and if it comes to a choice between the two, are disposed to say with Omar Khayyam, "Take the cash and waive the rest." Even such "war scares" as those caused by the death of the Czar, when it was first seen to be impending, or the threat of complications between France and England, or the troubles of the French in Madagascar, throw the stock markets into shiver, and show how war in a commercial and industrial world is like blood-poisoning in the body. When hotheads begin to talk about the need of fighting off Russian assaults on Afghanistan the bankers and merchants at once begin to ask who is to provide the \$20,000,000 necessary to send a British army there, or the \$100,000,000 which would be required to keep it there a few months. Down go the stocks until the official assurance comes that there is "nothing in it."

What is the value of a human life, not the sentimental value, but its worth in a cold cash calculation? Ever since Cain slew his brother there has been divine and human insistence upon the sacredness of human life, and the old law was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He who slew his fellow-man must expiate his crime by his own death. In times which were regarded as barbaric as compared with these damages for the loss of a life were sought by the sufferer, who judged himself what the measure should be and executed his judgment. If he had the power to do so, but civilization has instituted courts for the purpose of ascertaining the value of human life and the sufferer must appeal to these. The law-making power of Illinois has saved speculation upon the point. It has declared that the utmost that shall be paid for a destroyed life by the agency responsible for destruction is \$5,000. The great man-slaughterers in civilization when contending armies are not in the field are railroad corporations. The killing of human creatures is incidental to the business of common carriers. There is no malice premeditated on the part of a company. It would very gladly avoid such killing, because it means responsibility in damages. But its own recklessness in centers of population, its own methods of moving locomotives rapidly over street crossings at grade, result in these murders, and when widows and orphans appeal to the courts for redress they find the way barred, no matter what may be the money value of the life that is taken, by this law in Illinois that the value of a human life in no case exceeds \$5,000. What will the Legislature of Illinois at its forthcoming session do to remedy an enactment which is a travesty upon civilization and has wrought infinite disaster because it has prevented common carriers from being held to what would be the real loss to survivors in the destruction of human life?

Put on your rabbit ears! It's a hard job to put off pneumonia.

"Trans" means across but "transparent" does not mean a cross parent.

Some unregenerate rascal has stolen Corbett's \$10,000 diamond championship belt. If he is apprehended we hope to see him receive the severest penalty prescribed for petty larceny.

Caprivi left his great office, it is now said, with \$125 in his pockets, and nothing in the bank. He, perhaps, gave all his thought to performing his great duties, and none to making a fortune. This type of man always fails.

WOES OF DRUG CLERKS.

Mistakes Made by Doctors, Blind Prescriptions, Troublesome Customers.

"Doctors make mistakes in writing prescriptions," said a druggist, to a Portland Oregonian man. "Some are careless; others cannot spell. The pharmacist must not tell the customer who brings the prescription of this. The customer would either think the clerk a very impudent fellow or lose faith in the physician. Another vexatious thing is the practice of quacks in making out prescriptions with several things in them that can only be procured by the advertiser. We are often obliged to ransack the store to satisfy these customers."

"Do you notice these silver threads among the gold?" asked the clerk as he pointed to a few white hairs among the lusterless brown ones that adorn his head. "Those silver threads are the result of repeated and continual attempts to read prescriptions that contain only a slight clew to the intended meaning. Now, for instance, what would you give a little miss of 7 who asked you for 5 cents' worth of glory divine?"

"I'd tell her we were just out of it, but would have some in Wednesday." "No; you wouldn't if you were a drug clerk. You would probably do as I did, give her 5 cents' worth of chloride of lime."

"I'll tell you how it is, reporter. A drug clerk works more hours, has more responsibility, and gets less pay generally than the clerk in any other business. He must also be a walking encyclopedia. He must know where all the streets are located, where all the physicals are conducted, where all the physicans live, be able to give off-hand any information that a bright-eyed individual may choose to ask him for. If he does not have it at his tongue's end he is charged with a lack of courtesy. And a drug clerk must be courteous."

At noontime the teacher and the big boys went home to dinner. Some of the small boys stayed to eat apples and beechnuts around the glowing hearth.

After a time they grew restless, and, putting on mittens and little coats, ran out into the snow. They tumbled each other over and over, till they all looked like small snow-men.

Then Tim crawled up over the biggest drift, which reached nearly to the eaves, and got up on the roof of the school-house. How the boys did cheer, wave their fur caps, and stamp at this act of bravery!

Tim wanted to show the other boys that it was nothing to what he dared do. Edging along to where the drifts fell off a few feet, he swung his arms around his head, shouted merrily, and then gave a plunge!

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Drollys of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Boys, Don't Be Discouraged. Though your home be unprefecting, And you're dull in comprehending, Don't be discouraged. Persevere, And soon you'll fill your humble sphere.

Though your clothes be poor and tattered, And your friends be few and scattered, Don't be discouraged. Try again, Ere long you'll rank with strongest men.

Though your parents be unlettered, And your efforts may seem fettered, Don't be discouraged. Not in vain Shall you strive with might and main.

You can make your home the brighter, And your cares will grow much lighter, Don't be discouraged. Sing and shout, And you'll drive your foes all out.

Friends will rally and will love you; God and angels are above you; Don't be discouraged. They will guard, And you'll receive your just reward.

Do the best what's beside you, Noble heroes are beside you, See Lincoln, Grant, and those you love.

Trust yourself to God who calls you, Then no harm can o'erfall you, Don't be discouraged. Do the right, And day will chase away your night.

Tim's Jump. Tim Wilkins went to school in a little red school-house. It had a flat roof and a great stone chimney.

One day in winter there came a deep snow, very light and very soft. Great drifts were piled up all about the school-house. They were so high that the very little scholars had to get up on the benches to see over them through the windows.

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Foolish Tim! Down he went into the



soft, light snow—down, down, down!

out of sight, out of sound almost. There he stuck fast. The little boys crept up to the hole and shouted to him to climb out. But the more he tried to do so the deeper he sank in the snow. Then they got sticks and the fire-shovel, and tried in vain to dig him out.

But by-and-by the teacher came, and Tim was pulled up out of the snow-drift. He looked very cold and scared, and sat in the teacher's chair before the fire, where he soon fell asleep.

I think little Tim will be careful where he leaps hereafter. Don't you?

His Danger.

"Mr. Gump," said little Hattiehead, "I've wondered long in vain Why you carry that umbrella when there's not a sign of rain."

"Oh, no," the Gump replied, "it's not on that account at all;



But I see the paper says that soon the temperature will fall.

And only just imagine what a dreadful thing 'twould be

If when it fell a lot of it should chance to land on me."

Aunt Patty's Cow.

Daisy was Aunt Patty's cow. She gave rich milk and was very gentle. Aunt Patty made a great pet of her and always milked her herself.

By and by auntie felt too old to take care of her cow and hens and garden, and concluded to go and live in the village with her sister.

The cow was sold to a neighbor, who felt very much pleased to get such a good one as he knew Daisy to be.

But he changed his mind when he tried to milk her. She seemed a very cross cow indeed. She put down her head and shook her horns at him, kicked and sent the pail across the yard. He tried again and again, but it was no use. She would not let him come near her.

Away he went to Aunt Patty.

"I thought your cow was gentle," said he, "but I can do nothing with her."

Auntie was surprised to hear this of her pet. She thought a minute.

"I'll tell you what to do," she said. "Daisy is used to me, you know, and she does not like a change. Go home, and put on your wife's sunbonnet and

one of her skirts, and I think you will have no trouble."

"Maybe that is the matter," said the good man, and went home to try the experiment. Sure enough, when he came in sunbonnet and print skirt, with the pall on his arm, Daisy made no objection. She was as quiet as she had been with Aunt Patty and gave a painful of rich, yellow milk.

This is a true story. Her new owner kept her for years and liked her very much, but it would never do to forget the sunbonnet.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, in Our Little Ones.

Nellie's Translation.

Nellie went to Sunday school for the first time and heard the song, "Jesus Loves Even Me." The next day she was heard singing with great gusto, "Jesus loves Adam and Me."

Worse and Worse.

Infant Terrible—Mrs. Myles was praising you to-day, mamma, to Mrs. Renwick. I was on the other side of the garden wall and heard 'em.

Mamma—What did she say?

Infant Terrible—She said there was worse old gossip than you in the town, after all.

TO MAKE TEA BY ELECTRICITY.

New Application of the Wonderful Fluid to Drawing-Room Uses.

A firm of London silversmiths has produced an electric teakettle, which is said to have considerable vogue in London drawing-rooms.

The primary and very appreciable attraction of the electric kettle is its absolute cleanliness. There are,

A SIMPLE DRIVE PUMP.

near the end for the inflow of water (c). The pipe was then, with a large mallet, driven down about ten feet into a sandy loam, until it had penetrated a layer of sand containing water. To the top of the pipe the cross piece was connected, and about five feet down a plug was inserted containing a hole fitted with a leather flap valve on top (b). A plunger of hard wood with a hole in the bottom also fitted with a leather flap valve was connected to a handle by an iron strap, and the handle was supported from the spout of the pump on two strips of hard wood bolted fast together. On the piston, or plunger (a), strips of leather are fastened to promote suction. A drive well at first brings up the fine sand with the water, but as the sand is pumped out a cavity is formed which holds a barrel or two of water, and in time all the sand near the bottom of the pipe disappears. One advantage the driver well has over a well that is dug and walled up is its freedom from mice, toads and insects. Another advantage is its cheapness. The well here described cost only about six dollars completed, and has done good service for several years pumping much water in a dry climate.—J. L. Townsend, in American Agriculturist.

The Use of the Harrow.

The harrow has never been used to anything like the extent to which it ought to be in our systems of agriculture. The necessities of some of the prairie soils of the far West are compelling many farmers to do what science and good judgment should have taught them long ago. We refer to the harrowing of the grain after it has appeared above the surface of the ground. The latter practice has not been resorted to very generally, but some farmers have tried it, and with results that are most encouraging. When land is to be thus harrowed after the crop has appeared above ground, the grain should be sown with the drill. Were it sown broadcast, some of it would become rooted so near the surface that the teeth of the harrow would be injured.

When captured, the bull was supposed to be about three days old. A week afterward a young doe sambur, pursued by jungle dogs, ran into a laborer's cottage and was made a prisoner. It was decided to keep the deer as a companion for the bison and the two were accordingly kept together, though never shut up. They were fed on milk, and then allowed to graze, and soon became inseparable.

They were fed at twelve o'clock and at four in the afternoon, and seemed to know their feeding times exactly.

When the bison was two years old it was thought best to fit him with a nose rope. He was tied to a tree, his nose was bored, and he was liberated. He ran all about the grounds, and then, for the first and only time, he was heard to bellow.

After this he was regularly led out to graze. The sambur would sometimes remain behind, but seemed to have no difficulty in finding him, putting up her nose to catch the scent, and then starting at once in the right direction.

The bison had no such power, and if ever he missed his companion, would go wandering about until he found her.

When the bull was three years old he was presented to the maharajah, and was sent off to the nearest railway station, some sixty miles away. The deer soon noticed his absence, held up her nose as usual, got the direction, and when the bull was five or six miles on the way she overtook him. He showed the most extreme delight, and the two traveled happily to Mysore.

Mr. Park saw the bull in 1891, and two or three years afterward Mr. Eliot was glad to learn that the bison and the deer were still inseparable companions, and both in excellent health. He believed that the bull would long ago have died away and died, but for the society of the doe.

Victim of a Fad.

There can be no doubt that the talk of grape seeds and appendicitis has affected the price of grapes unfavorably, in spite of the fact that the grape cure a few years ago was in high vogue.

The Old Thorac or Pit.

In olden times the parquet of a theater was called the pit, and was filled with the rabble.

Corn Stalks Heating in Winter.

There is a large amount of moisture in corn stalks early in the winter, no matter how thoroughly they may seem to be dried. The rattling of the leaves only shows that they are dry, but they are comparatively a small part of the whole. When cut before severe cold weather comes, the cut stalks will go into much smaller space, and if in large masses will heat very rapidly. For this reason it is not best to cut the bulk of the corn fodder very

HOME AND THE FARM.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

How to Make a Simple Drive Pump—The Bulletin Board Plan for Selling Off Surplus Farm Products—Device for Unloading Corn Fodder.

A Home-made Drive Pump.

A mechanic living near me made a drive pump from about thirteen feet of iron pipe two inches in diameter, and a connecting piece for fastening pipe to the side for the spout, to which uprights were attached to hold the handle, as shown in the illustration. He fitted a steel plug (d) to one end of the longest piece of

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All correspondence that you would like to have published, by the name of the place, and date, will be published, but not an article of a record date on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Even Napoleon said: "War is the business of barbarians."

Pullman wants a fair count. So does his daughter—a blonde count preferred.

Anaconda has lost the Montana capital struggle. Her rival fights like Helen in contest of this sort.

The Government has discovered that it has issued 200,000,000 worthless postage stamps. Such business should be stamped out.

It is an effective commentary on Brooklyn whisky that the police carried a stark dead man to the station as being drunk.

If the woman just arrested in New York for swindling millionaires sharp she will arrange to be tried before a jury consisting wholly of married men.

A jury in Judge Brentano's court at Chicago, engaged in the trial of a burglary case, found the defendant not guilty, although, it is said, the evidence of guilt was conclusive. The Judge was greatly inclined at the verdict, but under the law he could do nothing else than accept it and order it to be recorded. However, he punished the jurors who were responsible for what he regarded as a plain miscarriage of justice by fining each of them the amount of his pay and discharging the entire panel from further service in his court. While Judge Brentano may have stretched his authority a little, if he follows the precedent he has established there will be few verdicts of acquittal in criminal cases tried before him. Let the jurors once understand that they get no pay unless they return a verdict of conviction and the prisoner whether guilty or innocent, will hardly be permitted to escape.

Young Lochinvar may have been all right in his day, but he would not amount to much now. He was too the artful in his love affair. They do such things more quietly and in better taste in these days. A Rhode Island man ran away with another man's bride a few days ago, but he did not make any such fuss about it as Lochinvar did. He did not ask the bride to kiss any goblets and he did not yank her onto a horse, well knowing that at best that would be an ungraceful proceeding. That is not the way with modern Lochinvars, such as Willie Wilcox, of Rhode Island, proved himself, to be. Willie simply put on evening dress and went to the wedding of Miss Mollie Baker to Addison R. Smith. When he got an opportunity he whispered to the bride to meet him back of the old tannery or some other equally convenient place, and then strolled away. There was no fuss, nothing theatrical about it. Everything was done quietly and in order. She slipped out of the back door, met Willie and they went away together. Later they sent a note to the groom wishing him health and prosperity and telling him not to worry about his bride. Such is young Lochinvar up to date.

Blunt and Bold.

When Cromwell was a boy he fell into a river, and was saved from drowning by a clergyman. Years after, when the lord protector asked the clergyman if he remembered the incident, he received the blunt answer:

"Yes, I do; but I wish I had put you in rather than see you in arms against your king."

Old books have a story of Cromwell and his uncle—a gallant old knight and staunch royalist who fought loyally for his king throughout the wars, aided by his two sons.

Oliver had a regard for his uncle, and went to visit him during the stormy period. The castle was full of arms and ammunition raised for King Charles. The old knight received his nephew coldly, but Oliver treated him with deference, remained with uncovered head through the two hours of his visit, and besought his uncle's blessing.

Having at last received it, he then quietly seized the arms, ammunition and plate for the public service.

Six years after, when ruin had overtaken every royalist, Oliver obtained his forfeited estates for his uncle, and the old man resided upon them until his death.

Neither bluntness nor the boldness which often went with it were confined to the Puritan ranks, and probably no more sincerely pious and earnest aspiration ever went up from Cromwell's praying prayer of old Sir Jacob Astley, a cavalier:

"O Lord, Thou knowest how busy I must be this day. If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me!" Then rising from his knees, "March on, boys!" he shouted.

This same knight, being defeated and made captive, surrendered himself with the scornful remark:

"Well, you have now done your work, and may go to play—unless you will fall out among yourselves."—Youth's Companion.

Dominant Races of the West.

Captain Mahan in a recent magazine article described our "vanquished European and American civilization" as "an oasis set in the midst of a desert of barbarism." It is a rather large oasis, however, since the number of people who speak European languages is fully 400,000,000. About 110,000,000 of these are English speaking, the Germans and Russians coming next on the list with 75,000,000 apiece. French is spoken by 51,000,000; Spanish by 43,000,000; Italian by 33,000,000, and Portuguese by 13,000,000 human beings. Of the "outer barbarians" nearly 200,000,000 live in India under British rule, and the 300,000,000 or more inhabitants of China seem destined to come within the sphere of western influence through the instrumentality of the 40,000,000 Japanese. The "oasis of civilization" will soon compass every part of the inhabited globe. The triumph of the western world is even now all but complete.

May Grow It Here.

Americans import from Japan about 40,000,000 pounds of tea a year and 45,000,000 pounds from China. If the tea market eventually becomes much disturbed, there will be an increase of interest in the tea-growing experiments in South Carolina and Florida.

Value of Water.

A spring of good water on a claim in Springdale adds \$500 to the value of the claim.

WORN BY THE WOMEN

SOME OF THE VERY LATEST IDEAS IN DRESS.

Great Variety of Collarettes on New Gowns—Bodices Must Be Daintily Contrived—Fur Much Used as Trimming—Gray Astrakhan Is Popular.

Dame Fashion's Decrees.

New York Correspondence:

AINING in numbers, and variety with every showing of new gowns are the collarettes that top them. From a simple band of ribbon fastening at the back under two little frills to an affair that is almost an entire toilet in itself, there are literally hundreds of intermediate novelties for the embellishment of costume and wearer in the shape of bands, puffs, bows, and fiddlededes of all sorts, and all may be called collarettes. Old-fashioned lace collars, round at the back, and coming to points at the front, are set on stocks, the space between the front points of the collar being filled with gathered chiffon over satin to match the stock. A fold of velvet drawn in many soft wrinkles about the neck fastens at the back under a huge pair of fan-like loops. At the lower edge of the collar in front is fastened a fan of chiffon. A yard and a quarter of five-inch chiffon is needed. This is doubled and drawn in at the centre under a buckle or a fold of itself.

Scores of these collarette models are put forward invitingly and are grabbed up quickly, too, for the bodice now must be daintily contrived, and if some unusual effect is only included in it is liked all the more. If a neck fix-

wonders of economy. A woman having one skirt of black satin, velvet or moire, and another of ivory satin, brocade or moire, both cut just right, with great organ pipe folds at the back, a well-set-out hem all around and a general stiffness and crispness to the whole, will be equipped for all but the most formal affairs, if she has a well-chosen outfit of fancy waists.

These may be of velvet—an especial fad just now—of chiffon, draped satin or silk, of satin covered with applique guipure, of silk draped with jetted lace, of cut-out velvet over satin of a contrasting color, of heavily jetted and spangled brocade, or of any of the innumerable fancy silken weaves, rich silken grenades—for instance, over lining of contrasting color. As for colors, literally any combination that is harmonious, or even correctly striking, and that is something very often different from harmony, may be employed. Cerise draped with black chiffon is a favorite notion, the great puffs of the sleeves being slung into loops of cerise ribbons, that they may not droop too much, and ribbon being generously employed at throat and belt. Blue is fashionable, either in combination with black or cerise, or made in several of its own shades. Yellow and cream laces are much employed, not only in yokes, collars and berths, but in all over-seamless effects. Great spreading collars of lace are used with all sorts of bodices, lending an unfailing effect of elegance even when the lace is not a genuine antique.

Sometimes, when the hues are very jaunty

or even in whole cloaks. For younger wearers of stylish pretensions, skitless short jackets with velvet or moire sleeves may be made of it, such little double-breasted affairs being always jauntily becoming to any figure that is not too stout. For fadding of collars and the edging and finish of cloth gowns, the fur always looks well. There is an effort to revive the popularity of gray astrakhan. Nothing in the world is so trying to the complexion of the average woman in winter as this fur, and its revival is almost enough to warrant advising women wearing it in summer if they must show their admiration for it.

Women have good reason to raise up their hands and cry, "Long live the plain skirt and fancy waist!" It is a fashion from which can be worked

Rah! Rah! Michigan!

An event equally sensational among

Western colleges to the defeat of Princeton by Pennsylvania, in the East two weeks ago was Michigan's victory Saturday at Detroit over Cornell. The score was 12 to 4, and it will be pretty hard for Cornell to squirm out of it by any manner of excuses. In fact, Michigan clearly outplayed the Ithacans, and astonished the Western football world outside of Ann Arbor, where confidence in the team has been unwavering from the moment the husky collegians began their practical work. The result of this game puts Michigan fairly in front of brilliant Wisconsin, judging by what on the race-tracks is called "class." But it does not entitle the Ann Arbor boys in fairness to consider themselves the Western champions, for the lads at Madison have apparently won that the in too many hard games to allow Michigan to west it from the simple on the score of one great victory. Wish him and Ann Arbor should now by all means meet, if it be possible, and settle the question of supremacy. It would be the Yale-Princeton event of the West.

Valuable Papers Sold for Junk.

A collection of valuable old papers, documents, and pamphlets, which belonged to Lucia Lyon, the first Senator from Michigan, have just come to light at Grand Rapids. Lyon's sister died a few weeks ago, and the executor of her estate sold 800 pounds of old paper for junk.

The transaction was heard about, and before the old paper was shipped to the paper-mill it was found and carefully examined.

Many rare documents relating to the early history of Michigan, and especially regarding the admission of the State into the Union, and the boundary

line dispute between Michigan and Ohio, were rescued. A map of Detroit in 1836, one of Milwaukee in 1835, and Philadelphi in 1812 were also found.

St. Ignace minors who are found on

the streets alone after 8 o'clock at night

will spend twenty days in the city lock-up as a preventive against their doing a again.

The Marshall School Board has ap-

pointed two truant officers to canvass

the city in order to ascertain how many

children are out of school in violation of the compulsory school law.

On complaint of Postoffice Inspector

Eugene Parcell, Louis Hohn, of Flint,

was arrested by United States Marshal

William A. Miller for using canceled

postage stamps. She waived examination.

Fish by the Million.

The United States fish hatchery at

Northville has received so far this year

7,225,000 trout eggs, and expects to get

4,000,000 more before the season is over.

From the fish kept at the hatchery for the

purpose 500,000 more have been taken,

making in all about 12,000,000 to be cared

for at this hatchery. This will beat the

largest year in the history of the North-

ville station by at least 8,000,000. The

Northville station is the chief trout egg

distributing point of the United States,

and 2,000,000 of the perfect eggs have

already been distributed. About twenty

carloads of the young fry will be distrib-

uted in the early spring.

Frightened Royal Oak.

Emil Granzow, aged 19, son of Fred

Granzow, living in the west part of the

township, near Royal Oak, has the small-

pois on the Detroit post-house. The Bean

family are getting well. It is asserted that

the place has been placarded, and that lights

have been hung out in front at night.

All school children in Royal Oak have

been vaccinated.

Entire Fire Force Quits.

The entire Spring Lake fire department

quit because President Blitz of the

Firemen Nichols and Mason, who were dis-

charged for profanity at a fire. They re-

ceived the full stream from the hose and

screamed a little, and for that Blitz dis-

charged them. The Council says it will

not accept the resignations. The fire-

men are saying they will not work, and

if a fire breaks out it can burn up the

town for all they care.

Record of the Week.

The treasury of Escanaba is empty,

and street lights may be shut off as a

measure of economy.

In a quarrel over a goose won at a

raffle, Louis Elsey fatally cut the throat

of his brother Charles at Detroit.

Dr. Obetz, dean of the homopathic

college at Ann Arbor, has resigned, owing

to the animosity of his colleagues.

James Crook, a Flint & Peirce Mar-

quette brakeman, was killed near Chip-

epewa county, and one of his arms was

broken.

The home of George Chapman, three

miles from Pinconning, was destroyed by

fire. The occupants of the house narrowly

escaped in their night clothes.

There is a precious 9-year-old girl in

the postoffice, stole a \$10 bill and then

brazenly denied the whole thing.

They say that the bus trains at Hills-

dale go at such break-neck speed that

even the fast railroad trains are con-

stantly in danger of being demolished by

them at the crossings.

Mrs. Henry Lybrook, living ten miles

from St. Joseph, committed suicide Sat-

urday. No reason for the deed is known.

She leaves a husband and a pretty 5-

year-old girl.

J. L. Miller

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office as Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. G. A. Prescott, of Tawas, had 3,003 majority for State senator from his district.

Dr. Price's Cream Linck Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The Democratic tariff law certainly ought to be amended by repealing the clause which declares it to be "an act to provide revenue for the government." —*Globe Democrat*.

The first shipment of cattle to the Eastern market, from Cheboygan, was made last week. The Democrat of that city says that Cheboygan is going to be a great county for raising stock.

The populists are boasting that they cast more votes this year than ever before, which is a good deal like a hunter exulting over the increased number of shots fired without hitting anything. —*Globe Democrat*.

Democrats in Kentucky are not building bonfires and shouting themselves hoarse. The official count shows that the Democrats had a plurality of 2,073 in the whole State. In 1892 they had 40,020. —*Inter-Ocean*.

Denmark has followed the example of Germany, and forbidden the importation of live cattle and fresh meat from the United States. This is done at the request of Germany. The stupid tariff legislation of the Democrats is responsible, of course. —*Blade*.

The new Democratic tariff does boom business, that is foreign business. In September, 1893, under the McKinley law, there was imported into this country 3,762,632 pounds of wool, while in September of this year, under the Democratic free wool law, the importations reached 12,032,212 pounds. Is it any wonder London feasted Chairman Wilson? —*Blade*.

Upon the petition of William J. Coffron, Democratic candidate for sheriff of Montmorency county, the supreme court has granted an order requiring the board of canvassers of Montmorency county to show cause on December 18th, why they should not reconvene and recanvass the votes cast at the recent election for the office in question.

All soldiers in Michigan, without regard to politics, should use their utmost influence with representatives and senators to help elect Courtois J. Burrows to the United States senate. Because he is in high favor as a congressman, and a leader in the House, some are willing to leave him there, forgetting that promotion is due to him for earnest labor for the country. Put on your skates, boys, and wade in. —*Coffee Cooler*.

"How is Dr. Izard coming out?" is a question already asked by a considerable part of the population. "Dr. Izard" is Anna Katherine Green's latest story, so full of mystery as to excite the keenest curiosity, and running serially in the ORANGE JUDD FARMER, which is published weekly, at \$1 a year, at the Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill. New subscribers for 1895 will receive the paper free to January 1st, beginning with the issue November 24th, in which the story opens.

We honestly hope the pension department will be more liberal in their views of the laws. The defeat of democracy last month was caused to a great extent by rulings in the department which soldiers, their sons and their friends considered unfair and unjust to heroes whose backs are unfit to bear through the strife of battle, the labor which they would gladly perform, but which they cannot do. Thousands of the best fighters of the war produced are in pain all their waking hours, and young men get their jobs away from them. Bustle is the word in the vocabulary of trade and commerce, and men whose vitality was taken from them in field and swamp must go slow as the heart beats languid and over exertion is liable to be the blow that knocks out the life, and the grave claims its own many years too soon. Loyal citizens who love their country's defenders have given warning, and if any delight in the opposite course, they should put their ears to the ground and hear the rumbling. —*Coffee Cooler*.

A Rare Chance to Get a Semi-Weekly Paper.

Arrangements have been completed whereby we can furnish the DARRIOR SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL and the AVA-
LANCE to one address at \$1.60 per year for both papers. All our old subscribers paying in advance can have the benefit of this offer which we will hold open until Jan. 1st. Now is the time to subscribe. The Journal is straight and reliably republican and all our subscribers should take advantage of this offer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CRAWFORD CO. MICHIGAN,

OCTOBER SESSION, 1894.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richards on the report of the committee on apportionment, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County. Gentlemen—Your committee on Roads and Bridges respectfully submit the following as their report. We have heard and duly considered complaints and petitions in regard to the following Roads and Bridges. North Branch bridge on Sec. 28, Town 27, 1 West, Stephens' bridge on Sec. 21, 25, 2, and settlement road between Maple Forest and Frederic, between Sec. 25 and 28, 24 West.

We have made inquiries and examinations of the financial condition of the townships in which said roads and bridges are located. We find that said roads and bridges should be repaired and that there are no funds in the respective townships for the same, therefore, we appeal to the kindness of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, and ask you to assist your friends and neighbors, and authorize your committee to expend the amount of \$500.00 for repairs on each of said bridges and that the Clerk and Chairmen be instructed to issue orders for the same upon filing a certified statement that the same has been performed.

Respectfully Yours,
JUDSON M. FRANCIS, JOHN J. NIEDERER, Com.
J. E. ANNIS,

Indorsed,

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

IRA H. RICHARDSON.

Moved by Ira H. Richardson that the report of the committee on Roads and Bridges be accepted and adopted. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas—Grove, Ball, Frederic, Blaine, Beaver Creek, South Branch and Center Plains, Nays—Grayling and Maple Forest.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the several Supervisors be authorized to spread 1-10 of one mill for Soldiers' Fund.

Motion carried.

By Supervisor Niederer. Resolved, that the resolution adopted by this Board and recorded on p.—that the Clerk and Register of Deeds and Treasurer shall settle the accounts of the County Treasurer, every quarter and the same shall be published in the papers of the county by the same is hereby rescinded.

Signed,

John J. Niederer, Ira H. Richardson, Judson M. Francis, J. E. Annis, John J. Higgins and P. M. Hoyt.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the above resolution be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor— that the Register of Deeds be instructed to enter upon the township abstract books, the number of acres of all the fractional descriptions from the Tract Book in red ink, for which he shall receive reasonable compensation.

Signed JOHN J. NIEDERER.

Motion carried.

Resolved, That the Clerk and Chairman of this Board renew the contract with the Detroit House of Correction for care of Crawford County prisoners.

Duplicates to be filed in the Clerk's office.

JOHN J. NIEDERER.

Resolution carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Your Committee on Finance has not had sufficient time to go all through the County Treasurer's books and are unable to make a full report, but find the footings of the Clerk and Register agree with ours as far as we have gotten, and would ask for further time to make a full report.

JUDSON M. FRANCIS,

WILSON HICKEY, Com.

JOHN LEECE.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer to accept and adopt the report of the Committee on Finance.

Motion carried.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and the same is hereby instructed to obtain a complete settlement with the County Treasurer between this and the next session of the Board, and make an itemized statement of the accounts.

John J. Niederer, J. E. Annis, Ira H. Richardson, John J. Higgins, Judson M. Francis, P. M. Hoyt.

Resolution carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey that the bills of the several Supervisors be allowed as charged.

Motion carried.

John J. Niederer \$41.10
John J. Leece 36.10
Jasper E. Annis 37.20
Wilson Hickey 42.00

Ira H. Richardson 37.32

Judson M. Francis 37.68

P. M. Hoyt 37.20

On motion of Supervisor Annis the Board adjourned until 12:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 20th, 1894.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson, in the Chair.

Roll called and full Board present. Minutes of to-day's proceedings read and approved.

Supervisor Hickey moved that we now adjourn until the first Monday in January, A.D., 1895.

Motion carried.

F. P. RICHARDSON,
CHAIRMAN,
J. W. HARTWICK,
County Clerk.

The Landslide—Democrat Party and why it was Defeated.

We give the following extracts from a letter written by Pat. Donan, a prominent Illinois democrat, to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, on the party and the cause of the recent landslide, which answers the question as to why it was defeated:

"The historic questions, who killed Cool Robin' and who struck Billy Patterson' dwindle to insignificance beside the mighty interrogatory, 'who or what caused the democrat-burying avalanche?' The answer ought to be easy even to the average donkey who poses as an American statesman.

What had the bogus Cleveland, Hill, Croker, Gormanian democratic party done that it should have demanded or expected popular support? What is its record that it should ask the people of the United States to continue its hold upon the throat and pocket-book of the nation? By their acts ye shall know them. By its acts you may judge it."

Ever since the days of Grant, the democratic party has howled itself hoarse and raw-throated over republican nepotists and neophytes. And today every democratic Cabinet nobody, Senator, and alleged Representative, have all the departments jammed till their heads and heels stick out of windows, with their sons and their nephews, their uncles and their cousins and their aunts—to say nothing of their other female connections. Democratic Vice President Stevenson's son was appointed a paymaster in the navy—saddled for life on the country and the people, at \$3,000 per year, and did not get it because he failed to pass the necessary examination. Democratic Tariff Abortionist Billy Wilson's son has a similar appointment, and the people of the United States will be taxed for the rest of their lives to pay this hopeful scion of slim flau reform his generous annuity. Democratic Secretary of the Treasury has two sons drawing handsome salaries from the government; Secretary Herbert has his son in law and a variegated assortment of other relatives and dependents billeted upon the people. Democratic Speaker of the House, Cripe, has his son, Charley, bagging \$2,200 a year of public money, as his teller—when all he could tell in a century would not be worth 22 cents.

Democratic Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, a wild eyed obstreperous reformer, had his son raking \$1,400 a year as committee clerk, during all the years he was at school a thousand miles away. Democratic Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, till his death, had his 12 year old son an alleged messenger, abstracting \$1440 a year from the public pocket. Senators Ransom, Blackburn, Gordon, Jones, of Arkansas, Pasco, Pugl, Mills, and Butler, all illustrious and rambunctious democratic ranters against republican nepotists and neophytes—have sons or nephews pocketing big annual stipsends of government money because they are their sons or nephews. One offical family in Washington has nine of its members on the public pay rolls. The whole government has been converted into a vast continental soup-house and free lunch route for the countless hordes of pauper kin of sham democratic statesmen and air-swing denouncers of republican nepotists and neophytes.

All democratic speeches and platforms for years past have heaped a mountainous mass of furious vituperation upon trusts and monopolies. And yet under the leadership of Gorham, Cal Brice, Havemeyer, Billy Wilson, Carlisle, and McPherson's cook, an overwhelming Democratic Congress voted \$40,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the people, your pockets, our pockets, into the insatiate hands of the sugar trust alone; Olney, Cleveland's Attorney General, is a lifelong monopolistic hireling; and the gigantic whiskey trust has named its most gorgeously advertised brand of bug juice for Paul Jones, its Washington chief lobbyist, a nephew of Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, chairman of the Democratic Senate finance committee. Funny is no name for it.

The Democratic party has split its political shirt to tatters with righteous indignation against the use of government vessels for private and personal jaunts and junkets; but that was under Republican Grant and Hayes, Arthur and Harrison. Today the United States navy is little more or less than a royally appointed fleet of deadhead excursion boats for cheap John officials and their families. Cleveland, who twelve or fourteen years ago was shaking dice for drinks with Bissell in the back rooms of Buffalo beer saloons, has a United States steamer and a naval captain to take him and his sycophantic Cabinet cronies duck hunting and carousing; and every cub of a secretary or assistant secretary goes cruising like the Czar or Shah, with the national ensign floating proudly at the peak, farts and navy yards wasting powder in thundering salutes, and brass bands—only less brazen than Democratic pretensions of economy and reform—crackling and racking the circumambient atmosphere with hilarious harmonies. And the people, the great toiling masses—echo answers—ass—foot all the rollicking fiddlers' bills.

Proclaiming its deathless detestation of bosses and bossism, the Democratic party has been and is the party of Boss Tweed, Boss Kelly, Boss Croker, Boss Hill, and Boss Gorman. P. DONAN.

The Evening News, The Great Daily of Michigan."

The Associated Press and many smaller news gathering agencies, a thousand active correspondents, special reporters, thoughtful editorial writers, artists, work unceasingly "The Great Daily of Michigan," to say nothing of the hundreds engaged in the printing, mailing, and distribution of over 60,000 papers every day, throughout the State.

Visit the Press Room of the News when in Detroit.

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Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

EVERYTHING LESS THAN
60,000 PAPERS DAILY.

2 CENTS A COPY.
10 CENTS A WEEK.
\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

Bargains FOR YOU.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK

OF MEN'S FINE SHOES,

We offer for a short time, our whole stock at over \$2.00 per pair at

One Quarter Off.

We are also closing out the well known

ROBINSON & JOHNSON LADIES FINE SHOES AT ONE QUARTER OFF.

COME FIRST AND GET THE BEST SELECTIONS.

Children's Shoes reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.00.

One Car Load of APPLES received, all choice Winter Stock, which we offer

No. 1. for \$2.00 per Bbl.
No. 2. for \$2.00 per Bbl.

All the different varieties on hand. Now is the time to lay in a supply at these low prices.

PURITY GOLD DUST AND MAY FLOUR,
\$3.00 per Barrel.

A few pieces of Light Calico at 1 cent per yard, and 48 pairs of Blankets at 70 cents per pair, which still remain from the Fire Sale.

All the above bargains are open for you now at the store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

HOLIDAY BOOKS!

Books in Sets. Woodbine Pound, [Padded Covers.]
Carletons'. Longfellow, Browning,
Prince of India, Shakespeare, Meredith,
Marcella, Tennyson, Moore and
&c., &c., Milton's. Whittier.

Louisa M. Alcott's [Books for Boys and Girls.] Little Women.
Eight Cousins, Little Men, Rose in bloom,
Joes' Boys, Under the Island, Jack and Jill,
Alger's Series, for boys, Joes' Luck.
Julien Mortimer, Tom the boot black,
The Treasure Finder, The Island Treasure,
Frank Fowler, the cash boy, &c., &c., &c.

We have a very complete line of new-Miscellaneous Books, Picture Books, Toy Books, etc., at prices that are right.

Fournier's Drug Store!

DON'T MISS THE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R.MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Chas. Frantz was in town Tuesday.

Go to the sale and get a lovely doll.

Try Claggett's Pure Buckwheat Flour.

H. B. Smith, of Blaine, was in town Tuesday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

John J. Niedner, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

New stock of Dry Goods, at Claggett's.

Levy Dishaw, of Bucks' Corners, was in town Monday.

Ladies' Skirts for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town last Tuesday.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Tuesday.

Try Claggett's Pure Maple Syrup on your pancakes.

Henry Funk, of South Branch township, was in town last Tuesday.

Those Little Giant Line of School Shoes, leads them all. At J. M. Jones'.

A. C. Wilcox, was in town Tuesday, along with the other old veterans.

The largest line of men's \$2 Shoes in Grayling, at J. M. Jones' Shoe Store.

W. G. Marsh closed his school in Beaver Creek township, last Tuesday.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3 cents and upwards, at Claggett's.

Social and Supper at W. R. C. hall, to-night, Benefit of Catholic Church.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, went to Grand Rapids, Tuesday, for a short visit.

Pants and Shirts at 1-2 prices, at S. H. & Co's.

Services in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, both morning and evening.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pens, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Messrs. Geo. Fauble, W. O. Bradford and Myron Dyer, of Blaine township, were in town last Tuesday.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

Dr. Wm. Woodworth has been appointed Health Officer in place of Dr. C. W. Smith, resigned.

Corn 5 cents a can, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give a Social and Supper at W. R. C. hall, this evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

Ladi es if, J. M. Jones has not what suits you in Ladies' Shoes, leave your order and he will have a pair made for you at the Factory.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Monday. He intends residing near Judge P. G. the balance of the winter.

Get your sewing done at the Dress Making Parlors. Prices away down for the holiday trade.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R. next Saturday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

Suits at half price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

J. Pinkerton, of the Lewiston Journal, was in town over Sunday, and made us a pleasant call. Come again.

A full line of Stoves, Zines, Oil Cloths and Oil Cloth Bindings, at ALBERT KRAUS'S Store.

Messrs. Forbes, Hum, Taylor, Jones and Deckrow returned from their two weeks' hunt, last Saturday. They report the killing of five deer.

J. M. Francis has secured the old blacksmith shop near the river, and is prepared for business in that line.

For a special bargain in Mens' Shoes, go to the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The meeting to organize a stock company for the erection of a new Opera House, etc., will be held at the Club Rooms, to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Gov. McKinley spoke in Detroit, last week. J. M. Jones is selling Cork Sole Shoes for men, at \$2 & \$3 per pair.

Miss Blanche Marvin returned from the hospital at Ann Arbor, last Wednesday, and without obtaining any relief from her sufferings.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co. and look at their advertisement on the other page.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian And Society will meet on Friday of each week at the Church Parlor for work.

The second Friday of each month a Supper will be served from 5 to 7 for 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

Ladies' Wool Underwear, from 50 cents to \$1.00, at Claggett's.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, spent a couple of days, last week, with friends in Grayling.

P. Aebl, of Blaine, offers a good Milk Cow for sale, cheap.

Great Bargains in Wool Hosiery, at Claggett's, for everybody.

Dr. and Mrs. Warner, of Gaylord, spent Thanksgiving with friends in Grayling.

A Big drive in New Brazil, at Claggett's this week and next. Call at store for prices.

For a bargain in Mens' shoes, go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps next Saturday afternoon, the 8th, at the usual hour.

A great bargain in Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

New Stock of California dried fruits, Prunes and Raisins, at Claggett's.

Coffee, coffee, coffee only 29 cents, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Chas. Butler went to Almont, last week for a visit with her mother and other relatives.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

Do not fail to attend the meeting at the Club Rooms, to-morrow evening. We must have a new Opera House.

It will be to your advantage to examine my stock of stoves and prices before buying elsewhere.

ALBERT KRAUS.

Have you seen Krauer's new goods? If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Grayling needs an Opera House and now is the time to arrange for building it. Go to the meeting to-morrow evening.

You should try a can of 8 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

If you are looking for the best selection of Stoves, call on Albert Kraus. Every stove is warranted.

Full Cream Cheese at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, will preach in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, morning and evening. Usual hour.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

Rev. A. Henritz, of the Lutheran Church will preach the morning sermon at the Methodist church, next Sunday.

Before purchasing a suit, or one pair of pants, go to the old established reliable merchant, Julius Krauer.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. H. Trumley, to-morrow [Friday] afternoon, for work.

Read Salling, Hanson & Co.'s advertisement in this Paper.

Rev. J. M. Warren will preach in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, both morning and evening. Subject in the morning: "Human conceptions of God," in the evening: "What is man?"

Children's cloaks and school dresses made, reasonable, at the Dress making Parlors of Mrs. Meadows.

For a bargain in mens' shoes go to the store of S. H. & Co.

Col. Worden of the Land Office was in town this week, and is not sorrowing over the result of the election as he thinks it will result in harmony in the democratic party.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A Social ten cent dance will be given at the Town Hall, in Frederic, on Friday evening, Dec. 18th. First Class Music and good order is assured. All invited. Supper at Mrs. Morans'.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3.50, for the next thirty days, only.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 355, F. & A. M. this evening. A general attendance is desired, as officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Also the erection of a hall will come up for discussion and decision.

Buy \$4 worth of goods at J. M. Jones', and get the story of Columbus and the Great Exposition. It will pay you, as the book is well worth reading.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town Tuesday, and made us a call, paying two years subscription, with wood. Will some of our other subscribers do likewise.

Mrs. Meadows has removed her Dressmaking Parlors next door to the AVALANCHE office, where she will be pleased to meet all her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with a call. Hard times prices on all sewing. Latest styles just received.

The regular meeting of Marvin Rel.

Corps will be held Saturday after-

noon, Dec. 8th, at which the officers will be elected for the ensuing year. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian And Society will meet on Friday of each week at the Church Parlor for work.

The second Friday of each month a Supper will be served from 5 to 7 for 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. R. WIGHT, Sec.

Miss Nina Evelish, of Corunna, is the guest of Miss Grace Braden this week.

Go to the sale at W. R. C. hall, next Tuesday and Wednesday and get a good Comfortable.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. next Monday evening, the 10th, at the usual hour.

The Good Templars were treated to a Maple Syrup Taffy pulling party, by Mrs. W. Havens, last Monday evening, not exclusive.

One week from next Saturday, December 8th, Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R. will hold its annual election of officers. Comrades are requested to bear this in mind and make their calculations to be present.

At the time of the fire in the lumber yard, J. Montour lost his house and a portion of his household goods. Mrs. Montour has pieced and quilted several nice quilts which she will sell cheap, to enable her to replace some of the articles lost in the fire.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. H. Trumley, for Tea.

O. Hoffman, principal of the Roscommon schools, was tried last week, on the charge of brutally whipping a pupil. The jury disagreed.

Henry, eldest son of H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, died at Ann Arbor, of Consumption where he had been sent for treatment. The parents have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

An addition is being built to the Luthera church which will be used for a vestry and Sunday school room. It adds much to the looks of the building and will make it more convenient for the Minister and the school.

Miss Agnes Bates was home from her school at Gaylord for Thanksgiving. She has been promoted in her school work, having been made preceptor, last week, after going through every grade in the school. We are glad of her success, which we believe to be well deserved.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Palmer made their annual Thanksgiving visit to Dr. and Mrs. Miles, of Oscoda county, and were accompanied by Meers, Covert and Kendrick; Mrs. W. Brink and the Misses, Mattie Adams, M. Louise Adams, Elvira Stark and Evelina Stark. They reported a pleasant trip and a very enjoyable visit.

Thanksgiving day was observed in Grayling by a general rest, as none labored and few went to Church. Rev. Henry delivered an able discourse at the Presbyterian church in the morning, and it should have been heard by a large congregation. Some went to the country and all as far as heard from, filled themselves with good things without much thought for the day or why it was observed, more than to wish it would come oftener.

The Compass Plant.

On the western prairie is found the compass plant whose leaves point to the north. We wish to direct you to the great health giver Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. If you are suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion, if you are sleepless at night and awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and haggard looks, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves will cure you and restore you to blooming health. Trial packages free. Large size 50c. and 25c., at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT,
Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co.'s office.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. Fournier's Druggist.

COMMITTERS.

Kitchen—Mesdames, Benson, Jackson, Forbes, M. Bates, Leece, Phelps, Smith and Vandyne.

FIRST TABLE.

Mesdames Staley, J. C. Hanson and Flagg.

SECOND TABLE.

Mesdames M. Taylor, Comer, Cole, and Knight.

COLLECTORS.

Mesdames Eickhoff, Harrington, and Grouleff.

Fish Pond—W.M. Chalker.

BOOTH.

Messrs. Chalker, Benson, Eickhoff, Misses Jackson, Michelson Emma, Hanson, Mason, Maggie Hanson, Cole, McDougal, Musie Havens, Mesdames Evans, Jerome and Woodward.

Pop-Corn Booth—Mary Staley, Annabell Butler, Grace Braden, Iva Frances, Ross Benson.

All ladies who have contributed articles are kindly asked to leave them with Mrs. Benson on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8th.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE SHERIFF will please arrest every person

suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum and all Blood and Kidney Complaints and send them to the drug store of either H. F. Braden or L. Fournier and compel them to buy a bottle of Australian Blood Purifier, as that is the latest and most effective remedy for all diseases. It fails to restore your health when used according to directions. If you are troubled with Catarrh, Lowlands' Australian Catarrh Cure. Physical exercise and two remedies, as they are 60 years ahead of all others. We guarantee a cure or money refunded.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE CO.,

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNIQUE CHARACTERS.

TRAITS OF HUMANITY CONSPICUOUS ON ELECTION DAY.

A Day When Every One Is a Politician—The Man with a Tin Horn—The Man Who Wins a Bet—Fair Woman at the Polls.

Many Kinds of Voters.

Every movement or event in which large numbers of men are interested has its humorous side, and an election is no exception to the rule. The grave historian who looks upon the ebb and flow of politics with as much calm philosophy as the boatman watches the movements of the tides does not see the undercurrent of fun, for he regards all events from a standpoint so lofty that the little funny doings of life, those that go towards making life worth living,



are all, so far as he is concerned, completely lost.

Nor do even the newspapers, that tread so closely on the heels of happenings that they present us to-day the history of the world's doings on yesterday, always take the trouble to record the fun of the passing moment, probably for the reason that they are so closely engaged in presenting the facts that the fun must be left to take care of itself. But the neglect of the histo-

the polls with some degree of embarrassment. He has seen polling places before, but commonly from afar, for the big policeman admonished him that "kids are not needed here." This time, as the darkness increases, crowds, at first small and quiet, grow in size and

exciting as the day may be, the interest rises to fever heat in the evening, when the returns begin to come in. As the darkness increases, crowds, at first small and quiet, grow in size and



however he is part of the show, and feels a due sense of his own importance. He votes; is transformed into a citizen; goes out, and stands on the sidewalk telling people how he voted, and tendering any amount of advice on the subject to men who were voters twenty years before he was born.

A popular polling place develops during the course of an election day a large number of unique characters. The man who stands on his rights is generally the first to come and the last to go away. In the old days of separate tickets he was much more of a figure than he is now, for he knew exactly what the law was as it applied to himself, and was prepared to go to any length of argument to justify the stand he had taken. If he came as a voter, he came in bristling like a porcupine, and felt really disappointed if nobody challenged his right to vote; for that would have offered him exactly the opportunity he was itching for—to show that he was an American citizen, and as good as any other man, if not a little better. It was as a ticket holder, or distributor, however, that this individual always distinguished himself, for he knew exactly how near he could come to the polls, and if by chance a policeman ordered him back, he stood ready to prove to the minion of the law that he was right and the policeman was in the wrong, even if he did wear brass buttons and carry a club.

Noisiness, while the bulletins are displayed and one side or the other in turn seem to triumph.

Joint celebrations were common, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in re-

turn to the recent election. Half a dozen young men would buy a large horn, in some cases 8 or 10 feet long, and beat it on their shoulders, while the most leather-junged of the party would walk behind the instrument of public torture, and from time to time, applying his lips to the mouthpiece, emit a roar that could easily be heard from Fourth street to Jefferson avenue. There is some mysterious quality in American human nature that renders it impossible for our citizens, especially those of more or less tender years, to enjoy themselves without making a noise. Whether the occasion be an election or the marriage of an old widow to a man young enough to be her grandson, noise is the prime necessity, and, in one way or another, must be had. A few years ago the firecracker was the accepted medium of rejoicing at any and all events, that called for a display of popular enthusiasm, but at present this importation from China is considered sacred to the Fourth of July and the tin horn has forced to the front on election nights as the proper means of expressing enthusiasm. It is at once simple and effective, combining the greatest possible racket with dimensions so reasonable as to be comprised within the limits of an overcoat pocket. Armed with this ingenious device, the intelligent voter is prepared to do any amount of execution, and his presence in a crowd before a bulletin board is one of the certainties of election night.

But he is not the only certainty. The man who has won a bet on the election is with him, and may be "spotted" in the mob by his general air of content and satisfaction with his surroundings. Life, for him, is worth living, for the time at least, and as he cocks his hat on the side of his head and twists his cigar up into the corner of his mouth,

comes and the crowd emits a bellow that may be heard for twenty blocks in every direction, she opens her rosy lips and gives vent to a squeak not greatly different from that which would have resounded in her vicinity on the sudden discovery of a mouse under the chair. Her appreciation is intense, but not intelligent; she knows she is glad, but does not know exactly why. Her enthusiasm is also considerably hampered by limits, and if she chances to stand close by the show window of a dry goods store questions of public policy and of candidates must immediately give place while she examines the goods and speculates how she would look in a pair of the new sleeves. But, after all, perhaps she knows almost as much about the whole matter as her brother, who blows a big horn and takes home more beer than he can comfortably carry, and as long as she is content no one else need complain, for of all the figures of an election night she is certainly the most picturesque:

TOUCH DELUSION.

The various "optical illusions" by means of which straight lines are caused to appear crooked, and objects of equal size are rendered, to all appearances, decidedly unequal, are more or less familiar to every reader, but there are other equally striking deceptions of the senses that are not so frequently experimented with. A French savant has recently pointed out several surprisingly easy ways in which we are misled in our perception of heat and cold and of pressure.

A simple and convincing experiment of this kind may be tried in the following manner: Take two silver dollars and place one of them upon a marble table, while the other is rubbed briskly between the hands. In this manner a slight difference of temperature between the two pieces of metal will be produced.

Then ask some one to incline his head backward, closing his eyes. Lay the warm dollar upon his forehead for a moment, remove it, and quickly substitute the cold one. You will hardly be able to convince him that they are of equal weight. The cold piece always seems to be much heavier than the other.

The explanation of this phenomenon is that the metal which has been rubbed between the hands has nearly nearly the temperature of the body, and when it is placed upon the forehead the sense of touch is affected by the pressure alone.

But the metal which has been cooled, being of a lower temperature than the skin, affects the sense in a double manner, and the subject of the experiment, not being able to distinguish clearly between the effects, instinctively ascribes the entire sensation to pressure alone.

HIS SWORN TESTIMONY.

What makes this story good is that it is true. A lawsuit involving a barge had been brought. The plaintiff aimed to prove that the barge was so ill-constructed that when it was launched the middle sank nearly five feet deeper than the ends. They depended a good deal on a colored man who can be known as Charley, because that was his name. Charley was known to have said on a certain day that the barge had sunk fully five feet. Indeed, he admitted as much to a lawyer who was attorney for the plaintiff. At the trial this was the way the questions and answers were put:

"Charley, how did the barge set on the water when it was launched?"

"Set like a duck, Judge; yes like a duck."

"But didn't you say on the 17th of June that the barge had sunk fully five feet?"

"I mout hev, Judge; I mout hev."

"Well, how does it happen, Charley, that on the 17th of last June you said the barge sunk fully five feet and now you say the barge floated like a duck?"

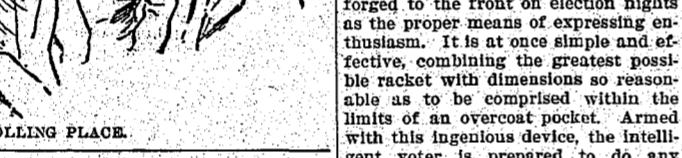
"Well, you see, Judge, on the 17th of June er' I was jes' a-takin', but now I'se a-swearin', Judge; now I'se a-swearin'!"—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE LAST EDITION.

she sheds a radiance over the whole neighborhood, and is looked on not only

as a man of profound political wisdom,

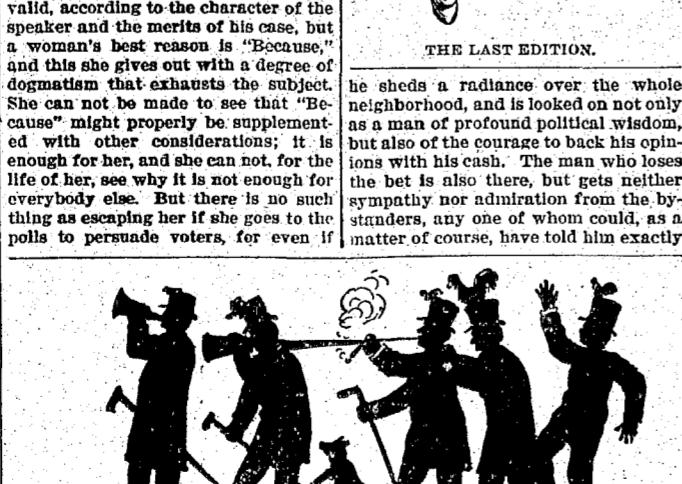
but also of the courage to back his opinions with his cash. The man who loses the bet is also there, but gets neither sympathy nor admiration from the bystanders, any one of whom could, as a matter of course, have told him exactly



A curious study is afforded at a polling place by a modest, diffident man whose vote for some cause has been challenged. He is angry, of course, for very probably he is suspected of being a repeater; but he lacks the flow of language that is the common gift of the professionals at such places, and, consequently, can not properly uphold his end of the argument. Still he can not afford to be out-talked at such an emergency by the men who would gladly throw him out of the polling place on the least pretext, so he does his best, and generally gets worsted, and by dint of bullying and browbeating he is most commonly cheated out of his vote.

Then there is the man who knows all about the Australian ballot, for he has read about it in the newspaper. He scorns the idea of advice or assistance, and generally makes out his ticket so as to render it worthless for voting purposes. A less well-informed man, with also a trifle less conceit, would ask the judges for information, for the intelligent man is always ready to learn, but the self-sufficient voter, like the critic in *Lallah Rookh*, prefers his own ignorance to the best information any one else can give him.

When the women take an active interest in the election, the chances for excitement are materially increased. It does not often happen that the ladies interest themselves to such an extent as to go to the polls for the purpose of laboring personally with voters, but when they do, they generally carry their point—not by means of argument, but purely on personal grounds. A man appealing to another to change his vote will present reasons more or less valid, according to the character of the speaker and the merits of his case, but a woman's best reason is "Because," and this she gives out with a degree of dogmatism that exhausts the subject. She can not be made to see that "Because" might properly be supplemented with other considerations; it is enough for her, and she can not, for the life of her, see why it is not enough for everybody else. But there is no such thing as escaping her if she goes to the polls to persuade voters, for even if



ter to be as deeply interested in another man's business as in your own, and when you see him intensely absorbed, or, perhaps, greatly worried by something that to you is a matter of no consequence, it is sometimes a hard matter to refrain from laughing.

It is generally a safe thing to do, however, especially in matter of politics, for, although two men out of five can assign no valid reason why they vote one ticket rather than another, they are generally much in earnest in their political opinions, and the fact that these have no tangible, or sometimes even sensible basis, renders their possessors all the more earnest in their support. Men may jibe at the looks of the American citizen, may turn up the nose at his wearing apparel, may even shoot out the lips at his hat, and escape with impunity, but the moment you touch his politics he is in arms, for once in every two years he is a politician all through, brimful of interest in the success of his party, and ready, with either tongue or fist, to espouse its cause.

The young fellow who, for the first time, essayed to exercise the right of suffrage, is always an interesting figure. He is just at the age when a youth is neither fish nor fowl; that is to say, he is neither boy nor man. He has just quit going to school, in all probability, and has got a good start on a mustache; his voice has changed, and he no longer speaks in the broken gender-busting fashion that distinguished his utterances three or four years earlier; but for all that, he is not yet a full grown man. He generally comes into

they are determined to vote against her side, they may as well make up their minds to listen to her, for if she can not vote for herself, she is bound to do what she can to have her way, and that is why she came to the polls.

how-the-thing-was-going-to-be, and several of whom in turn remind him of what he already knows well enough—that he was a fool to bet his money on one candidate, when the election of the other was a dead certainty.

THEIR CANDIDATE AHEAD.

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THE MIKADO AND THE CAMERA.

The Mikado has never, willingly, been photographed.

the world to do with my son. He is a born rascal. Neighbor—Why not make a Methodist minister of him?—New York Weekly.

ARE WOMEN ABUSED BY MEN?

Both Married and Single Have the Disease at Grubstake at Their Fates.

It seems to be a fact that a majority of them, married and single, believe they are abused by the men just because the latter happen to have control of business affairs, run politics, and do the courting.

The woman of marriageable age who is still living at home feels that men are not doing right by her. She naturally wants to marry, have a big wedding, go on a tour of the Eastern States or Western, as the case may be. But she has to go on waiting, because no man asks her to join him in these festivities. For this reason she feels that she is an abused creature.

The old maid who has settled down to earn her own living just hates the men because they allow her to wear her finger nails off scratching for bread. The sight of a man walking comfortably along the street, or driving, or even lounging around some resort, causes her indignation to rise to the top notch. Why do they thus continue to abuse her?

The shop girl wonders why the boys do not gather around and ask her to choose one of them to be her defender and supporter. She is quite certain that she should be permitted to live by the sweat of her brow, and the whole of the blame is placed on the young men who are earning money enough for two and spending it for their own comfort.

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Dizzy Spells

Mr. E. Stif, proprietor of the Centennial Rolling and Flour Mills, Dalley, Mich., tells the following story of his troubles and the relief afforded by Hood's Saraparilla: "Six months ago I was in very poor health. I had stomach and bowel trouble, dizzy spells, also very violent turns of stomach, with beating and throbbing of chest and head. I was nearly deaf. In the night I saw a small running in my head. I used two and one-half bottles of Hood's Saraparilla, when I felt a change for the better. My hearing has been restored and all the other troubles have vanished, so I feel like a new man. I keep Hood's Saraparilla on hand, also Hood's Pills." —E. Stif, Dalley, Michigan.

Hood's Saraparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Melancholy Lot of Musicians.

The Boston Transcript recalls the tragic fate of those great composers who preceded Strauss, and writes: "Schubert was allowed to die in the midst of the great capital. Mozart living, was so徒 that he wrote his greatest work, 'Don Giovanni,' for Prague, and when he died he was laid in a pauper's grave; Beethoven, to spite the Viennese, dedicated his ninth symphony to the King of Prussia. 'But the older Strauss,' says the Tannhäuser musical taste, and his gifted son, the present Johann, kept up the family tradition."

Breakers Ahead!

Prudence, foresight, that might have saved many a good ship, have gone to please us. It is a quiet companion by its absence among many classes of invalids, and among none more notably than persons troubled with inactivity of the kidneys and bladder. When these organs fall off in duty grievous trouble is to be apprehended. Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh and stone in the bladder, and among the diseases which a disregard of early symptoms confirm and render fatal. That signally affective diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will and let no one so troubled forget this—remedy the symptoms of approaching renal disease and check its further progress. Equally effective is the Bitters for constipation, liver complaint, malaaria and rheumatic trouble and difficulty.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER lies not in demanding special circumstances, but in mastering and using any that may be given.

The Standard

remedy for all stomach and liver complaints is Nippon Tabules. One tablet gives relief, but in severe cases one should be taken after each meal until the trouble has disappeared.

A Steam Engine 100 Years Old.

A few years ago a small beam engine, built by James Watt, which had been doing regular work daily for 102 years, was taken down and replaced by a modern engine. The engine was originally a 5-horse-power engine, and was erected in 1785. In 1795 some alterations were made to enable it to work to 10-horse-power. It had a 2-inch cylinder, a 1-foot stroke, and sun and planet motion. It worked at 24 revolutions, or 20 feet of piston speed per minute. In 1875 it was tested by Mr. Longbridge, when, with a steam pressure of five pounds per square inch, it indicated 4.72 horse-power, with an expenditure of coal of 4.59 pounds per indicated horse-power per hour. Only the best machinery can compete with the standard of long service which with two pounds of coal per indicated horse-power per hour. One is in doubt whether to be surprised that, after a century of endeavor to improve the economy of steam engine working, the progress is so small: or to be proud that so much has been achieved. —Casel's Magaz na.

Why Consult a Man?

"No man ever suffered pangs like unto woman."

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles."

"Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., deserves the confidences showered upon her by thousands."

"Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy."

"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa." All druggists.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula, down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He now has in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or mucus it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet even necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

AFFAIRS OF A NATION

REVIEWED IN THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Recommendations in the Matter of Currency Reform—Review of the Great Railroad Strike—The Treasury Deficit and the Bond Issue.

Message to Congress.

President Cleveland transmitted his annual message to both Houses of Congress Monday. The paper is not of very great length, but touches upon many important points in national policy. Among other things the President recommends withdrawal from the Samoan agreement; the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats; the formation of a national board of health; the authorization of short-term bonds at a low rate of interest and a reform in the national currency system. In addition he calls attention to salient points in the reports of the members of his Cabinet and especially endorses many of their recommendations. The President says:

Reserve Supplies Necessary.

The Secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns must be purchased in time of war, and reparations should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have upon the Paris or New York, of the International Navigation Company, or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington Navy Yard is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the Coast Survey proper to the Navy Department. I heartily concur in this recommendation.

On the Pension Rolls.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 960,544 persons on our pension rolls, bearing an increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows who are relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 409,342 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,904,610.03, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895 must, according to all sensible human calculation, set the highest limit of the pension roll.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls.

The number of certificates issued was 80,218. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution, and forty-five survivors of the year of 1812.

The broadest and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of this bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unkindness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon democratic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

Recommending of the Secretary of Agriculture are concurred in, and the admirable work of the Weather Bureau and the life-saving service is warmly praised.

Inspecting Meat Exported.

The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was \$850,000, and the expenditures for the year were only \$495,429.24, thus leaving unexpended \$354,570.76.

The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade had been continued and 12,944,050 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 19¢ cents per head, against 4¢ cents for 1893.

The amount of pork microscopically examined 23,437,937 pounds, against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year.

The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8¢ cents per head in 1893 to 6¢ cents in 1894.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommends the law providing for the microscopic inspection of exports and interstate meat so as to amend it to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed steadily during the year.

Entomological Experimentation.

The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and other countries.

Under the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive values of various grains and commodities used for human food, the Department expended in the fiscal year 1892 \$2,345,809.56, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent.

But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of \$1,948,088.38, the Department applied 51.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

The sealing interests of Russia in the Bohemian Sea are second only to our own.

A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which are not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatment for our great life-insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States,

we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

Domestic Affairs.

The reports of the American Secretaries are reviewed in practically the same shape as they have already appeared in the news dispatches given in these columns. Speaking of military and naval equipment, the President says:

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress may determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount can not be too strongly urged. The Secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

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Message of New Bonds.

During the last month the gold reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating now in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replace the note.

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Interest in our Tariff Laws.

Interest in our tariff laws, it still continues to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty upon its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but inviting a better development of American thrift and creating for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as the logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea.

Leavening Power.

The highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Remarkably Fine Nose.

A good story is told of a well-known actor who, in a piece in which he was playing "on tour," had to "make up" his nose to rather large proportions. He generally used a special paste for this purpose; but at one place fell short of the superfluity of nose, again "made up" the rest, and returned to the stage.

But still the nose grew, and it was not until the play was ended that the victim had leisure to read the inscription on the paper in which the material for his marvelous nose had been brought to him. Then for the first time he saw the words:

"Self-raising flour. Requires no yeast or baking powder. Mix with a little cold water and set in a warm place, and in a short time the dough will rise and be ready for baking!"

IMPORTANT FOOD TESTS.

How to Produce More Economical and Healthful Articles for the Table.

The official food analyses by the United States and Canadian governments have been studied with interest.

The United States Government report gives the names of eighteen well-known brands, some of them advertising claims, and others of tartar powders, which contain alum.

As this was not well enough, we have

by statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side.

The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, but it is most undesirable to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize such bonds but has, on the contrary, imposed a limit of 10 per cent less than the average of all other powders.

The Canadian government investigations were of a still larger number of powders. The Royal Baking Powder was here also shown the purest and highest in strength, containing forty-five per cent more leavening gas per ounce than the average of all other cream-of-tartar powders.

These figures are very instructive to the practical housewife. They indicate that the Royal Baking Powder goes more than 33 per cent further in the use of bonds best suited to such a purpose but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I can not for a moment believe that our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver standard.

The powders of lower strength are found to have large amounts of impurities in the food. This fact is emphasized by the report of the Ohio State Food Commissioner, who, while finding the Royal practically pure, found no other powder contained less than 10 per cent of inert or foreign matter.

The statistics show that there is used in the market more than half of all the cream-of-tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes.

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WOULD HELP INDIANS

SECRETARY SMITH THINKS THEY SHOULD KEEP LANDS.

In His Annual Report the Head of the Interior Department Makes Strong Recommendations in This Direction—Dole's Government.

Treat Indians Honestly.

The annual report of Secretary Smith of the Interior Department deals largely with Indian affairs, and he presents some practical suggestions for the development and civilization of the Sac. Besides giving a succinct history of the progress of the Indian Bureau during the last twelve months, the Secretary reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians. He discusses the subject of education, and of allotment of lands in severalty, and urges that the education of the Indians should be for the purpose of fitting them to perform the particular responsibilities most likely to fall to their after lot. He presents the possibilities of the reservation as land to be improved and developed to which the Indians could be taught to apply those modes of agriculture recognized in civilized life. Their education should fit them for this work, and they should be led on with the assurance that the Government dealing with this land will treat the Indians with perfect honesty and make no further effort to trade them out of it for the benefit of those who wish to settle upon it.

BRITAIN BACKS DOWN.

Bluefields "Incident" Will Be Settled by the Diplomats.

The British have fled in dismay from the American service of the American eagle, and the Bluefields "incident," that threatened to involve England and the United States in a most serious quarrel is now a question of swift and peaceful settlement upon terms which will be entirely satisfactory to this country. The State Department is not yet in receipt of official information from Minister Bayard, but from the tenor of preliminary negotiation it is satisfied that the British are about to formally renounce all pretense of right to mix into Nicaraguan affairs and draw off permanently. The electric suddenness of the protest of the United States against what was felt to be a dangerous and untenable claim on the part of the British Foreign Office, hateful to every patriotic American instinct, startled the phlegmatic Englishmen into unusual activity. Swift denial of hostile intent ensued, followed quickly by unofficial but authoritative notices of retreat from the position sought to be occupied, and the war cloud is passing away. The details of the proceeding only remain to be arranged, a diplomatic process that will take time, but it is safe to assume that England has already abandoned hope of being able to utilize the Mosquito strip as a club to hold over the projected Nicaragua canal. The bluff was made and called, and the incident is already considered as good as closed. This most happy conclusion of the Bluefields matter has caused a smile to suffice the face of the administration.

DOLE'S GOVERNMENT SOLID.

Hawaiian Republic Formally Recognized by Eight Great Powers.

The Hawaiian charge d'affaires at Washington, Frank P. Hastings, has advised in his current mail information that since the establishment of the republic in Hawaii, on July 4 last, the official recognition of the following governments has been received: United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala, and also notice of intent from Germany and Peru. On Nov. 15, the day after President Dole's return from a visit to the Island of Hawaii, the British commissioner at Honolulu called at the executive building and presented an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, announcing the recognition of her government. The tone of the letter was most cordial.

ENVOY CALLED BACK.

Japanese Premier Declines to Receive Mr. Diering.

A Yokohama dispatch says that Prime Minister Ito has decided not to receive Mr. Diering the envoy sent to Japan to negotiate a peace. In the meantime Mr. Diering has been recalled to China by Li Hung Chang. Mr. Diering had a brief interview with the chief secretary of the cabinet, who arrived from Hiroshima before the envoy took his departure for Tien-Tsin. The native press is generally indignant that China should send a foreign agent to negotiate for peace.

Li Hung Chang Impeached.

Shanghai dispatch: A tremendous upheaval of mandarins is impending as a result of the disciplining of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Young Lord Li, ex-minister to Japan, is badly implicated in the Government scandal and is likely to be the first to feel the Emperor's displeasure. That the Viceroy will take flight and seek safety in concealment or under Japanese protection is extremely probable, as he and several members of his household have been impeached for high treason in a weighty memorial to the throne.

Bristles Killed Him.

One morning in March last, while Dr. George R. Fotherer, of Camden, N. J., was brushing his teeth, some of the bristles lodged in his throat. He died the other morning from the effects of that seemingly trivial accident.

Royal Wedding.

The wedding of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt took place in St. Petersburg Monday afternoon.

Warehouse Caved In.

At Tacoma, Wash., a second section of the Northern Pacific freight warehouse caved in. This section was 120 feet in length, and it leaves but 45 feet of the warehouse remaining just north of the section which went in the tidal wave struck it.

Princess Louise Dead.

Princess Louise, sister of the King of Denmark and aunt of the Dowager Empress of Russia and of the Princess of Wales, is dead. Princess Louise was born Nov. 18, 1820.

Earthquake Kills Fourteen.

At Quito, Ecuador, an earthquake, lasting thirty-seven seconds, did great damage. Pulcan church was destroyed. Fourteen bodies have been taken from the ruins. Many persons were killed and wounded.

Three Men Fatally Injured.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning a terrible explosion occurred at the Jack Oak coal mine, three miles from Albia, Iowa, three men being fatally injured. They all lived near the mines. The explosion resulted from a common powder blast, which ignited the gases. The loss to the mine property will be heavy.

"Ripper" Once More.

A comely woman about 40 years old was found dead in a frequented thoroughfare near Holland Villas road, London. Her throat was cut, and some of the newspapers intimate that it is another crime of the "Jack-the-Ripper" order.

JUDGE RICKS' INQUIRY.

Congressional Subcommittee Begins Its Investigation at Cleveland.

The House Sub-committee on Judiciary, appointed to investigate the charge brought by the Central Labor Union against United States Judge Augustus J. Ricks, began its inquiry in the Federal building at Cleveland Monday. The subcommittee consists of Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, as chairman, Edward Lane of Illinois and Case Broderick of Kansas. The Central Labor Union was represented before the committee by Arnold Green, while Judge Ricks was represented by Virgil P. Kline, Judge S. E. Williamson, Judge Sanders and Andrew Squire. The charge made by the Central Labor Union against Judge Ricks is, in brief, that while acting in the capacity of special examiner in some forty patent cases he failed to turn over about \$1,500 in fees belonging to the Government. It is alleged that after Ricks was appointed United States judge he was represented by Virgil P. Kline, Judge S. E. Williamson, Judge Sanders and Andrew Squire. 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